

Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

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SEPTEMBER, 1956



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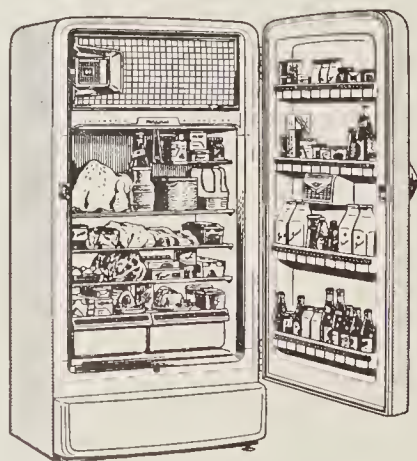


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the Carolina Farmer

SEPTEMBER, 1956

Volume 11 Number 9



JERRY ANDERSON, Editor
REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor
LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

THIS MONTH ushers in the flim-flam season in North Carolina, and new CF Editor J. C. Brown, Jr. writes of some of the fascinating doings on Page 14. . . . If you're in the market for a new or remodeled home, don't miss our feature on Page 8. . . . And all of you have a real stake in the stories on Pages 7 and 10.

THE COVER—A beauty queen receives a glass of milk and shy glances of approval from three Tar Heel youths at the annual American Institute of Cooperation meeting held in Raleigh last month. Miss Rural Electrification, Georgia's Kathryn Ruark, boosted the product of the dairy cooperatives when she stopped at their milk bar for refreshments.

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SEPTEMBER, 1956

FACING FACTS

Campaigns of Wickard and Nelsen will provide contrasting studies

By JERRY ANDERSON



TWO FORMER ADMINISTRATORS of REA will seek high office during the nation's political wars this fall. At this time, both of them appear to be decided underdogs.

From the standpoint of the principals, the two battles are direct opposites. Each man faces a firmly entrenched opponent, and there the similarity ends.

In Indiana, Claude Wickard takes on incumbent Senator Capehart. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture under Roosevelt and REA Administrator under Truman, is a New Deal Democrat. Capehart is an ultra-conservative Republican of the old school. His voting record on rural electrification and public power issues is among the poorest in Congress.

Indiana, though, is a conservative state and Capehart has great strength there. Wickard, despite his long and sparkling record of public service, is untried as a vote-getter. He is a high parity man and will try to capitalize on the unrest among Indiana's farm population.

THE ODDS ARE against him. Political observers point out that Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa took on a prominent high parity opponent recently and defeated him handily.

The Hickenlooper victory shook Democrats who thought there was a real mid-western farm revolt against the Republicans. Hickenlooper had consistently supported the policies of Ezra Benson and fought tooth and nail against a return to rigid supports.

If Indiana farmers think like their Iowa neighbors, Wickard is in trouble.

IN MINNESOTA, Ancher Nelsen faces a reverse situation. He will be the Republican candidate for Governor, running against incumbent Orville Freeman.

Nelsen will nail his campaign firmly to the Eisenhower bandwagon. He is

committed in advance to administration policies, including those of Secretary Benson.

Here the issues are just as sharply defined as they are in Indiana. Freeman is an outspoken liberal who, along with Senator Humphrey, has welded a strong farmer-labor political machine. He seems to be too powerful to be jolted out of office by Nelsen.

Nelsen, however, is also a proven vote-getter in Minnesota. In 1952, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, a post he later resigned to become REA Administrator. The stint in Washington may help him. In addition to the prestige of the job, he made a last-minute loan of \$7 million to a Minnesota electric cooperative for an atomic generating plant.

However, the Washington job kept him away from Minnesota for three years—not exactly recommended practice for a state politician.

So Nelson, too, seems to face an uphill climb. The Freeman-Humphrey machine can be beaten, however. Senator Kefauver demonstrated that in the Presidential primary earlier this year. The state organization lined up solidly behind Adlai Stevenson and campaigned openly for him. In spite of this, Kefauver's greatest victory came in Minnesota.

THE INFLUENCE of President Eisenhower runs like a thread through both campaigns. When he swept into office in 1952, he replaced Wickard with Nelsen. This year, he sent Nelsen back home to try to beat Freeman and thus weaken Senator Humphrey.

Another Eisenhower sweep this fall could carry Nelsen into office. Wickard will flail the administration from one end of Indiana to the other. This study in contrasts will provide one of the most interesting sidelights of the campaign season.

FARMING

**The most important
Tar Heel farm news**

Part 2 of Soil Bank offers cost sharing and rental payments to farmers who act quickly

Soil Bank doors are open again. After earning nearly \$4 million from the "acreage reserve," North Carolina farmers can now sign up with their ASC offices for the "conservation reserve."

Object of conservation reserve is to take non-allotted cropland out of production, whereas acreage reserve is aimed at reducing allotted crops.

The latest feature of the Soil Bank works like this:

If you act before October 15, you can get paid a yearly rental for land you put into conservation use, plus up to 80 per cent of the cost of doing the job.

You designate a portion of your land for the reserve and devote it to grasses, legumes, trees, ponds, or wildlife conservation.

You reduce your planting of non-allotted crops by an equal acreage.

You cannot harvest or graze from the reserve.

lina production out of oats, soybeans, hay crops, and (in non-commercial counties) corn.

You can get ASC help for establishing practices immediately; rental payments come when your ASC committee feels you've complied with the regulations.

Growers Sign Truce

Farmers and ASC measures have evidently signed a truce; last year was marked by plenty of words and at least one fight, directed by irate farmers who resented having overplanted tobacco cut back.

The trouble came from a number of things, largely new maps, acreage reduction, strict measurement, and lack of understanding of how measurements were made.

Farmers and measurers seem to have reached an understanding. Administrative Officer Horace Godfrey says there's been no trouble.



You must agree to plant within your allotment for all other crops.

If you comply with the rules, you receive payments which will average \$10 per year for each acre in the reserve.

Conservation reserve contracts range from three to 15 years. If the land is already in cover, you sign a three to five year contract to leave it that way; if you establish cover, you sign for five to 10 years; if you plant trees, your contract runs from 10 to 15 years.

Conservation reserve is expected to take its biggest slice of North Caro-

Rise in Choice Cattle May Boost Feeders

A recent rise in price for choice cattle should strengthen demand at the annual fall feeder calf sales, but the market isn't likely to be as strong as last year's.

Buyers who finished feeders this year didn't do too well, and their experience may hurt price this fall. Still, one marketing specialist believes demand will be good.

The schedule for fall sales follows:

September 19—Pembroke, 400 head.

September 20—Rocky Mount, 900 head.

September 21—Goldsboro, 300 head.

September 22—Greensboro, 500 head.

September 25—West Jefferson, 1,000 yearling steers.

September 26—Asheville, 1,500 yearling steers.

September 27—Hillsboro, 400 head.

September 28—Shelby, 300 head.

October 2—West Jefferson, 800 head.

October 3—Asheville, 500 head.

October 4—Statesville, 1,200 head.

October 5—Boone, 300 head.

Who's Prosperous?

The country's wrapped in the arm of peace and prosperity, according to some reports, but the farmer still can't get the prices he receives up to the mythical parity, which is generally agreed to be his "fair share."

A table of price comparisons prepared by the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service shows that as of July 1: only milk and cotton came close; both were selling for 91 per cent of parity.

Briefly . . .

You can get a list of sources of certified seed of fall planted crops by writing to Crop Improvement Association, State College, Raleigh, N. C. There are 14 varieties of certified small grain seed available this year.

* * *

Department of Commerce reports that Pitt County was the nation's leading tobacco county in 1954: Its 36,254 acres was 2.3 per cent of the total national planting. Johnston County came second in acreage and production, and Robeson rated third in acreage and fourth in production. Lancaster County, Penn., took third place in production. (It was fifth in acreage.) Horry County, S. C., was fourth in acreage and

fifth in production. North Carolina claimed 44 of the nation's 100 leading tobacco counties.

* * *

Western North Carolina 4-H'ers planted 142,900 forest tree seedlings last winter, and would have planted more but for a serious seedling shortage. Since the beginning of the free seedling program by TVA nurseries, landowners in the western part of the state have planted 30½ million trees on 28,658 acres.

* * *

North Carolinians still can't satisfy the appetite for eggs, even at home. Local wholesalers say they can't get market eggs in sufficient numbers here, so they go out-of-state.

In the **O**pinion *of*

MRS. JOHN W. CRAWFORD

State President

N. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers



WE MUST PRESERVE AND IMPROVE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ONE September morning in 1956 close to nine o'clock, more than one million North Carolina boys and girls headed for school. For many, roll was called in an inviting classroom—modern, spacious, well-lighted; ideal for work and play. The storerooms are stocked with attractive books and modern equipment. The teacher who welcomes the children has been well-trained in the knowledge of the needs of a growing child. Here at the starting line are the essentials for a good year of learning.

These are North Carolina's 1956-57 classes of fortunate children. Much progress has been made since the days of McGuffy. But may we take a closer look to see if all of North Carolina's children will continue to receive their inherent rights to an adequate education in such schools.

First, we must preserve our public schools. Regardless of differences in opinion of individuals toward the legislation voted on September 8, the people of North Carolina now must be united in their efforts to preserve the public schools.

Our public schools must be strengthened and improved through meeting adequately its growing needs. Teacher recruitment is high on the list of critical needs. The situation is very acute in rural areas and will become increasingly more so if not given immediate attention.

In order to obtain and keep good teachers, higher salaries are necessary to compete with other fields of employment. An extended term for principals and teachers would do much to ease the hardship on the teachers at the begin-

ning and close of the school term, as well as improve the learning period in the classroom. More and improved school buildings are needed to take care of the ever-fast growing school population.

Along with vocational education, safety education should be emphasized, including driver training.

North Carolina has the largest fleet of school buses of any place in the entire world. With this record comes a tremendous responsibility for safety too. Training should be given to the vast number of boys and girls riding these buses. Every child should be taught the importance of waiting until the road is clear on both sides before attempting to cross the highway.

Do you know what the speed limit is on the highway by your school? Is the speed limit posted for the school zone, and is it patrolled? I know of one place in North Carolina where there is a sign posted in front of a school which reads: "Speed Limit 45 Miles Per Hour." This speed limit doubtless will be changed after a child has been struck by a speeding motorist.

As you can see, there is much for each of us to do if we are honest in our concern for the future of North Carolina. We know that when children get cut-rate schooling we are all losers—in potential services, in lowered living standards, in increased delinquency and crime, in tax costs of patching the social damage that is sure to come when children stay out of school and are neglected.

We must preserve, strengthen and improve our public schools!

Hazel B. Crawford

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

BROWN IS NEW EDITOR

J. C. Brown, Jr. was named last month by Tarheel Electric Membership Association to succeed Jerry Anderson as editor of the *Carolina Farmer*. He will assume editorial responsibility of the magazine with the October issue.

Brown, 29, has been on the staff of the Division of Agricultural Information at N. C. State College since July, 1952. For the past two years he has been in charge of the press section, and for several months following the death of Dr. Frank Jeter he was acting chairman of the division.

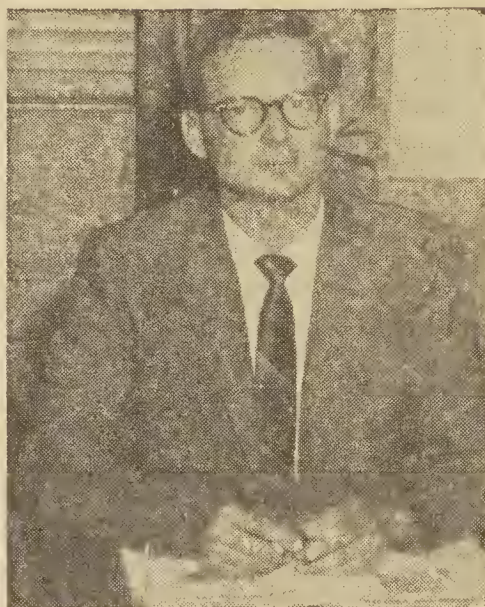
Prior to his State College position Brown was a reporter-photographer for the *Elkin Tribune*. He was news editor of the paper from March, 1951 until July, 1952.

Brown is a native of Waynesville and a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He is a Navy veteran of World War II. He is married to the former Mary Jo Fulton of Walnut Cove. They have one child, Mary Beth, 2.

Anderson submitted his resignation effective September 1. He had been editor of the magazine since May, 1952. During the period circulation increased from some 30,000 to almost 125,000, and the format was changed from a newspaper tabloid to the present magazine.

Brown becomes the third editor of the *Carolina Farmer* in its ten-year history.

The magazine was founded as an independent farm publication in 1946 by J. E. Nicholson. In 1949, the *Carolina Farmer* became the official publication of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives. Mr. Nicholson continued, however, as editor-publisher.



J. C. BROWN, JR.

This relationship continued until December, 1951, when Mr. Nicholson resigned as editor and the physical assets of the magazine were purchased by the newly-formed Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

In August, 1952, TEMA set up a formal statewide organization with a full-time staff, including personnel for the *Carolina Farmer*. Anderson was named editor at that time, a post he held until his resignation last month.

The circulation of the magazine represents the subscriptions of 20 rural electric cooperatives in the state. Under the subscription plan, individual co-ops in the state have the option of taking the magazine for their members. Subscription is not mandatory for membership in the Association.

Early Openings Share Tobacco Price Blame

Low prices as tobacco markets opened brought the usual rumors of collusion among "powerful interests," plus a new one—competition on the home front from Rhodesia. At least one veteran observer discounts them.

W. P. Hedrick, State Department of Agriculture marketing specialist, believes low opening prices can be blamed on natural causes; namely, light offerings, early openings, large stockpiles, and light leaf. Furthermore, he thinks price will improve as the season moves on, but it won't be quite up to last year's average.

This year, North Carolina and South Carolina Border Belt markets opened the same day (August 2) with an average of \$47.58. Last year, South Carolina opened with \$57.16 and four days later North Carolina Border markets opened with \$52.58.

This year, buyers were on the market early, but they didn't do much buying. Up to Friday, August 17, Stabilization was taking 27 per cent of the leaf. Three days later—as sales entered their third week and volume picked up—buyers began buying, Stabilization took only 12 per cent, and the average jumped to \$55.

Time to Sell

Hedrick said history would indicate it's best to sell when the volume is on the market, and that's in September and October. "Tobacco always seems to sell better when there's a little snap in the air. It looks better and buyers feel better."

Because of a number of factors, among them light leaf, Hedrick believes the Border Belt average will be off \$2 a hundred, and Eastern off \$1 from 1955.

Piedmont tobacco, he believes, will sell higher than any. The companies seem to want the heavy, Old Belt leaf. Only a couple of years ago, Old Belt farmers took a licking because the companies didn't want heavy tobacco.

Dismissing rumors that Rhodesian tobacco would soon be competing for domestic, as well as foreign, trade, Hedrick said, "It doesn't make sense. When you add Rhodesian prices, duty, and shipping costs together, it doesn't pay to bring their tobacco here. It doesn't have the aroma, body, and flavor of our tobacco, either."

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The North Carolina Utilities Commission jolted the state's rural telephone and electric cooperatives last month with a decision which could strike the telephone program dead in its tracks.

In ordering the Central Telephone Company to serve seven rural residents in Randolph County, the Commission rebuked a territorial agreement previously signed by Central and the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation.

The seven Randolph residents had appealed to the Commission to order Central to extend telephone service to them. They lived in the service area of the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation, an REA-financed co-op which is in the process of building a rural system. The seven had previously signed membership agreements with the co-op.

Central operates some rural telephone lines in the county. When the co-op was organized, it signed a territorial agreement with Central which

sion order a sanction for stepped-up assaults on their members.

William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, said, "The Commission, in my opinion, has sought to strike a fatal blow to both the rural telephone and electrification programs.

"In effect," Crisp continued, "the Commission says that these programs cannot compete with the profit monopoly utilities, but that these utilities *can* compete, even to the point of building parallel lines, with the electric and telephone cooperatives."

CRISP SAID he does not believe the people will favor the Commission's "obvious invitation" to bring the cooperatives under its own regulatory powers.

"The people remember too well," he said, "that it was the failure of the utility companies, *under Commission regulation*, to provide service in rural areas that brought the cooperatives into existence in the first place."

Officials of the struggling telephone cooperatives were also sharply critical of the Commission. L. T. Cox, president of the Randolph telephone cooperative, said the decision "is a clear case of the Utilities Commission helping to block rural people in their efforts to secure telephone service."

D. W. Welsh, president of a telephone cooperative at Clinton, said the Commission "is completely submissive to the utility industry they are supposed to regulate."

Another part of the Commission order was hit by Ralph Tyre, Jr., president of Tri-County Telephone Membership Corporation at Belhaven. The Commission maintained that the telephone companies are rapidly reaching the position where they can supply all of the telephone service requirements of the state.

Tyre pointed out that 45 other states have a higher percentage of farms with telephones than does North Carolina. In this state, only 17 per cent of the farms have telephones.

Officials of the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation were unsure whether they would appeal the Commission decision to the courts.

The cooperative was organized in 1954 to provide rural telephone service in Randolph, Chatham and Moore Counties. Recently it began staking out lines and obtaining rights of way after receiving a \$485,000 loan from the Rural Electrification Administration and \$50 membership fees from each of its subscribers.

Telephone co-op officials pointed out that only a few membership raids could destroy the feasibility of a co-op.

Utilities Commission hits state telephone Co-ops

defined the areas each would serve.

The Utilities Commission ordered Central to disregard the service agreement and build lines to the seven homes. The Commission claimed the agreement was not binding because it had never been submitted to the Commission for approval.

The decision was a blow to all telephone cooperatives. The Commission held that private telephone companies can build lines anywhere they choose in co-op areas. They can even parallel co-op lines to serve desirable customers.

This decision paves the way for a rash of company "spite lines." Anytime a telephone cooperative organizes to serve rural people, the companies can build lines to the heart of the area and destroy the feasibility of the co-op.

According to the Commission, area service agreements are worthless because cooperatives are not regulated by the Commission. The decision in the case extended this contention to include rural electric cooperatives.

The electric co-ops, already harassed by power company pirating of desirable loads, saw in the Commis-

HOUSES *for* FARMERS

You can get free help and free house plans from your farm and home agents

HIS wrinkled face was a beacon of pride as he watched the big bulldozer scream and strain against a deep rooted pine that stood somewhere near the center of his living room. The machine backed for another start, and the farmer frowned impatiently. For 20 of his 60 years he had saved for this moment.

The bulldozer made a decisive lunge and carried the tree out the kitchen door. The farmer grinned and waved to the man on the machine, slipped his arm around his wife's shoulders, and rejoined their three companions who had retired a few steps to let the builders enjoy their triumph alone.

"You know," the farmer told them. "I could have built five years ago, but I just didn't know how to get started."

The three companions had showed him how to start. They were the county home agent, farm agent, and a housing specialist from State College, W. C. Warrick.

They help provide a unique service offered by the Extension Service and its agents to every North Carolina farm family. It's dedicated to helping rural people build houses and it's free.

If you are considering starting a house this fall, a trip to your home agent or county agent may prove profitable. They have helped hundreds of farm builders solve their problems.

They have shown farmers with money but little knowledge of building how to get started; acquainted others with sources of building credit; furnished thousands of farmhouse plans drawn specifically for North Carolina farmers; and given technical help throughout the actual construction. And when the house was finished, they've helped the womenfolk decorate it.

Every rural Tar Heel can get this service simply by asking. If the agents

can't answer your questions, they can call on Warrick, who has seen home building and home improvement from every angle—even from the inside of German prison camp barracks.

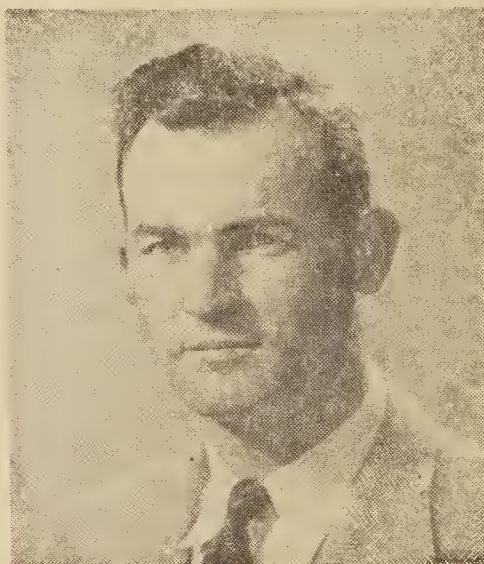
Warrick's an agricultural engineer, a draftsman, and a former earth moving and building contractor. He's the author of many of the 50 plans you can get free by visiting your county agent or home agent. He's supervised the building of houses from most of these plans.

Reared in an "average Johnston County farmhouse—no toilet and only one closet," Warrick believes the biggest single mistake farmers make is to build without plans.

He claims no exclusive plan service for his organization, but he points out:

"We do have plans, and our agents have been trained to help farm people choose those that satisfy their needs."

Ideally, the home builder hires an architect, but few farmers build houses in the price range where architects operate.



W. C. WARRICK

Farm families who have a pretty good idea of what they want in a house might consider employing a draftsman. He'll charge from \$100 to \$300.

Whatever plan you choose, don't change it extensively. When you change to gain one thing, you usually lose something else. For instance, an extra window will rob you of wall space and present a decorating problem. It may mar the appearance of your house.

In choosing a plan, make sure you have the bedroom space you need; very few families can do with less than three. Warrick convinced a Wake County couple—who claimed their family was complete—to choose three bedrooms rather than two. Before the house was finished, the "extra" bedroom wasn't extra at all. The wife was expecting a second child.

The biggest single objection most women have to the plan they built from is that it didn't afford enough storage space. Again, you must determine in advance what you want to store, and plan where you will store. One farm wife, who'd lived 30 years in a house without so much as a broom closet or kitchen cabinet, went overboard and put in so much storage space she can't keep track of clothes and kitchen utensils.

Among the major complaints Warrick finds about new houses is that the kitchens are too small. Take the advice of one proud farmwife who, having made up her mind to serve every meal in the dining room, selected a plan with a kitchen the size of a fishing boat galley. "Build it big enough for a family-size table!" she warns. "You'll soon get tired of trotting back and forth to the dining room."

Another common mistake builders

THE CAROLINA FARMER

make—particularly those without a plan—is to put traffic where they don't want it. The object is to plan traffic flow so that the normal activities in a room will not be disturbed. Don't send your guests through the bedroom to get to the bath.

Recalling his own "raising," Warrick encourages farm builders to consider running water and modern plumbing as a necessity. The cost is small compared to the total expense of a new home, and you can't measure the convenience in dollars.

Adequate wiring is necessary for both convenience and safety. Time after time, home builders fail to provide enough convenience outlets and circuits for their electric appliances. Your best approach is to make a list of the appliances you now own, and those you

expect to buy, and take it to your local co-op office. There you will receive free advice on the wiring system you need to operate your equipment efficiently.

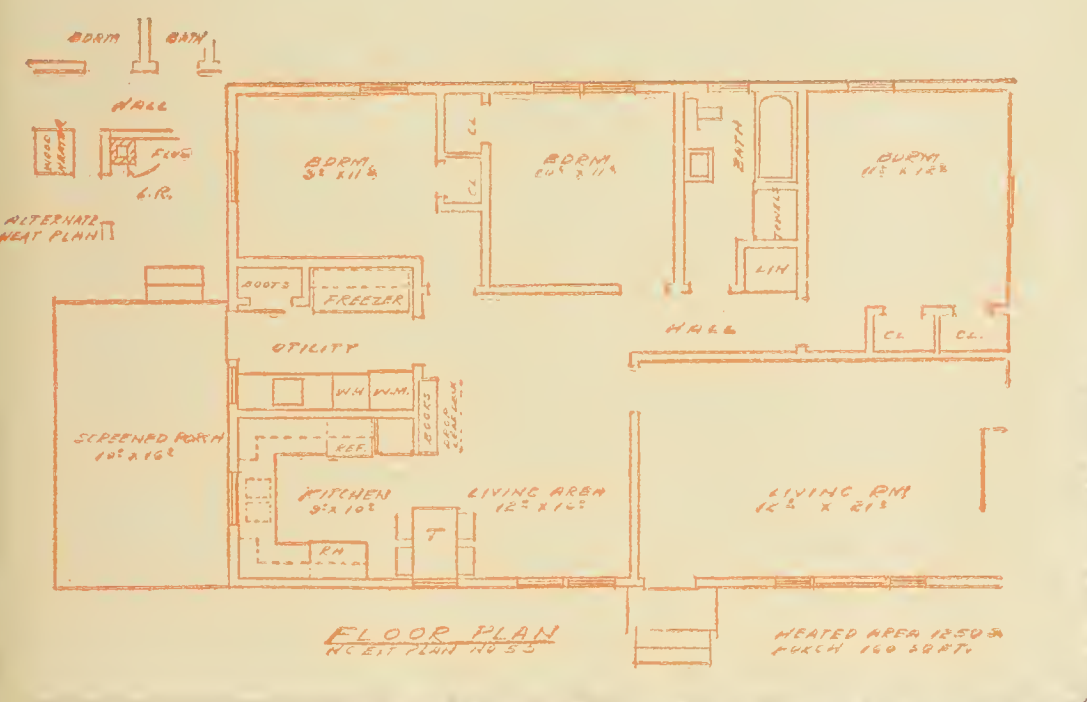
Warrick gets as many testimonials on what builders like about their new homes as complaints about what they don't like. Farmers who install central heating declare they like "that automatic furnace best."

The cost of central heating is not as high as you might think. A Wilkes County farm wife favored a fireplace in her two-story home until Warrick pointed out she could have central heating for just \$100 more than the chimney would cost.

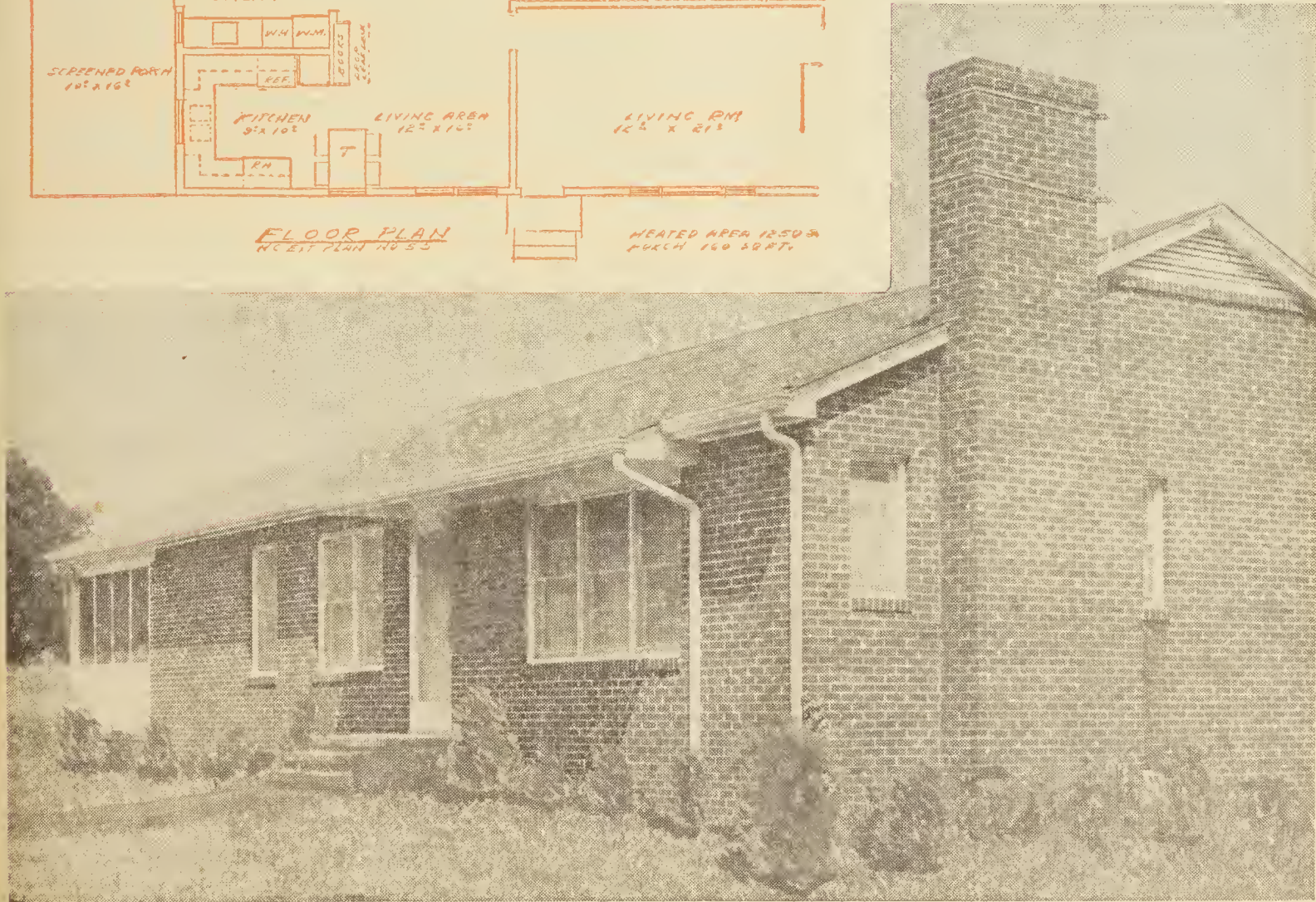
These are but a few of the major considerations of planning your home. They are based on Warrick's experi-

ence with satisfied and dissatisfied builders. As for cost, it will vary greatly even among builders who use identical floor plans because of a variation in price of items that don't influence the soundness of a house. You can buy the same number of lighting fixtures for \$200 or \$50, and you'll have light either way.

Warrick admits that no matter how economical the plan and materials available, lack of money keeps many farmers from building. Because the majority of avenues of financing open to city builders are closed to farmers, a large number feel they must have the cash to pay for a home. Your Extension agents may be able to suggest a way you can build without the cash. They can certainly guide you in making inexpensive home improvements.



VERSATILE PLAN is No. 55, which you can get from your Extension agents. William Jenkins of Granville County built this \$10,500 house from it. A Clayton man who used the plan got out for only \$5,500. Both houses are sound; the difference is in the quality of materials and trim.



Showdown In Congress

Here's the amazing story of the fate of five important power bills in the dying days of Congress, and how the North Carolina delegation voted on them

Last month *CF* reported the struggles of five important rural electrification and public power bills during the last hectic days of Congress.

None of them managed to survive. Individually they were killed off by a variety of legislative maneuvers. An analysis of each reveals an amazing story of administration pressure, power company lobbying and vote swapping.

On most of the votes, party lines were drawn banjo-string tight. In general, Democrats supported the bills, Republicans opposed them. But there were interesting deviations, many of them occurring in the North Carolina delegation.

Here's a run-down on what happened to each bill.

The Hells Canyon Bill: This measure would have allowed the Federal Government to build a high dam on the Snake River in Idaho. The site, in a deep gorge called Hells Canyon, has been called the finest undeveloped place for a dam in America.

The administration brought every possible pressure to bear against the bill. In the end, it was defeated 51-41 in the Senate (the House had previously approved the bill). Against the bill were 43 Republicans and eight Democrats; two Republicans and 39 Democrats were for it. North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives had urged our Senators to support the bill. Senator Scott voted for it, Senator Ervin voted against it.

Just one week before it buried the Hells Canyon project, the Senate approved the Gore-Holifield bill authorizing Federal construction of atomic energy plants. Forty-six Democrats and three Republicans supported this bill, 40 Republicans and no Democrats opposed it. Senators Scott and Ervin supported the measure.

However, when the atomic energy bill came before the House, a vote was taken on whether to send it back to

committee—which in effect would kill it.

Seventeen Republicans and 174 Democrats voted against this maneuver; but 176 Republicans and 27 Democrats voted for it. The bill was killed. Helping to kill it were Representatives Jones and Jonas from North Carolina.

Earlier in the session, the Senate had approved the Lehman-Buckley Bill for the development of power at Niagara Falls. Under the bill, the power would have been developed by the State of New York, which would give co-ops

and municipalities first chance to buy it.

N. C. co-ops strongly supported this bill. Neither of our two Senators voted on the measure, but both of them were paired for it.

For various reasons, this bill never came to a vote in the House. Some observers declared that southern Democrats had traded votes on Niagara for support in their struggle against civil rights. At any rate, the bill never got out of committee.

Bitterness over Senate action on Hells Canyon and House action on the Gore-Hollified bill clearly affected Congressional action on still another proposal—Fryingpan-Arkansas, which would have authorized \$156 million for power generation in the Arkansas River Basin.

This measure had passed the Senate by a unanimous voice vote. It was then tied up in the House Rules Committee for several days and was finally reported out to the House with the committee resolution approving consideration and two hours of debate. But the House rejected the resolution by a 194-179 vote, thus killing the bill.

One hundred forty of the killing votes

(Continued on Page 16)

HOW THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION VOTED

VOTES IN BLUE CONSIDERED FAVORABLE BY
TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

KEY: Y—YEA; N—NAY;
P—PAIRED FOR; O—NOT VOTING.

	HELLS CANYON	ATOMIC ENERGY	NIAGARA	FRYING PAN— ARKANSAS	KERR BILL
SCOTT	Y	Y	P		
ERVIN	N	Y	P		
ALEXANDER		N		N	O
BARDEN		N		Y	O
BONNER		N		N	Y
CARLYLE		N		N	Y
CHATHAM		O		O	O
COOLEY		N		N	Y
DEANE		N		Y	O
DURHAM		N		N	Y
FOUNTAIN		N		N	Y
JONAS		Y		N	N
JONES		Y		N	N
SHUFORD		N		N	Y

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MODEL HU-11



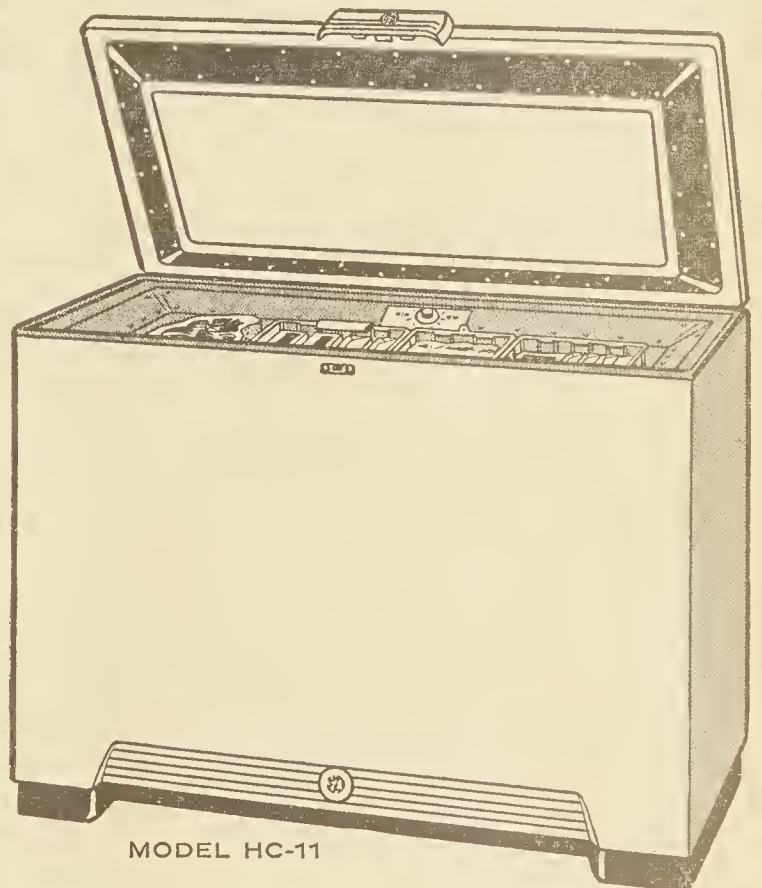
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- Handy roller baskets
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- Hermetically sealed-in refrigerating system

OR... THIS SPACIOUS CHEST-TYPE G-E FREEZER ▶

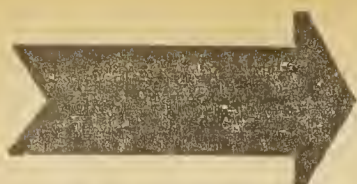
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- Positive-action locking latch
- Fast-freezing aluminum liner
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- Hermetically sealed-in refrigerating system

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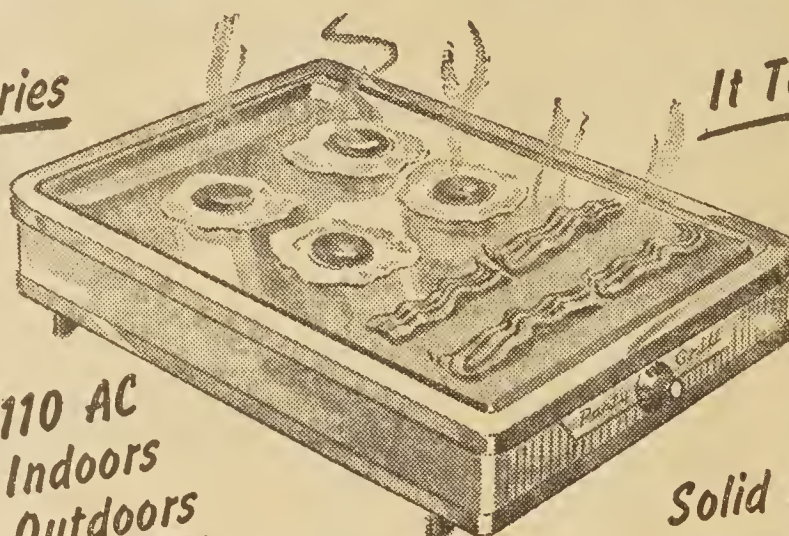
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It Grills

*Accurate
Thermostatic
Temperature Control*

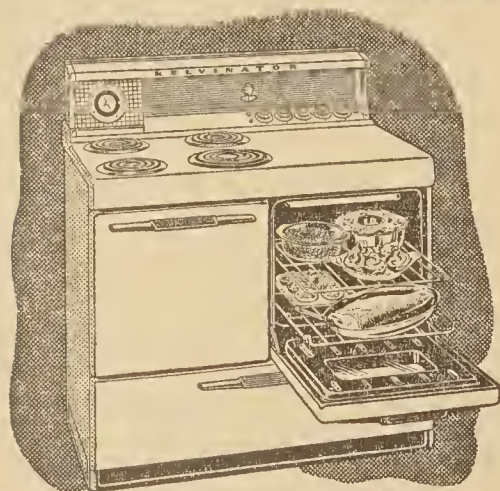
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Outlet—Indoors
or Outdoors*

*Solid Cast
Aluminum*



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Home Furniture Co.
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Butler Furniture Co.

SNOW HILL
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SOUTHERN PINES
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IT'S

Flim Flam

TIME IN CAROLINA TOBACCO TOWNS

By J. C. BROWN, Jr.

THE OLD woman hobbled out of the August sun and into the dusk of an eastern North Carolina police station. She had just handed her savings of \$150 to a lady she'd met three hours earlier, and please, could the law men get it back?

Probably not, a detective told her. She had played an expensive and losing sport known as the pocketbook game, the most popular way flimflammers have of separating the unwise and their wealth. Before the leaves fall, her misery will find plenty of company; the flimflammers were merely sharpening their talons for the opening of the tobacco market—the day when North Carolina farmers would again have Big Money.

The woman's story departs from the script chiefly in the size of her loss. Average take per victim is about \$400, but it cost one man \$2,000 to play.

Another old favorite is the "lemon game," and beautiful it is in its irony. Like the pocketbook game, it is played on a victim with a large amount of money in his pocket and a little bit of largeness in his heart.

Tobacco market vultures get their third important source of support from picking pockets.

Cousins of this more or less seasonal bird are such talented artists as the money-making machine hawker, di-

vine healer, phony stove repairman, termite exterminator, and septic tank cleaner. They warble sweetly whenever money is in the air.

The rewards of flimflaming are high, and the penalties for getting caught are severe. The police departments of every tobacco town in the state are natural enemies of these birds of prey, and they aren't known for their gentleness.

One of the men most feared by confidence men is Capt. P. C. Zimmerman, who retired August 1 as Rocky Mount's chief of detectives. He has an uncanny ability to spot even a non-working flimflammer, and persuasive powers great enough to speed him out of town. When Zimmerman's instinct and memory fail him, he can rely on the department's file of 250 names and faces of known flimflammers.

From Zimmerman and the SBI, the *Carolina Farmer* got a composite and ugly picture of the confidence man in his various guises.

The flimflammed and the flimflammer are men and women, Negro and white. Color lines are seldom crossed, and for good reason. The confidence man's success rests largely on his ability to win the confidence of his victim, and the job is all the easier if the victim is a member of the flimflammer's race. Played according to

international rules, many flimflamgames promise a reward at the expense of another race.

Hitler used this approach in history's most successful confidence game.

If you say, "I couldn't be flimflammed," you're very likely right. The confidence man hasn't won your confidence. But he has lots of time to try, and he works for high wages. Sharp racketeers and normally intelligent businessmen have been taken for fabulous sums of money in confidence games pitched to their level.

The most popular flimflam sport played on the sidewalks of tobacco towns is the pocketbook game. The rules call for three players—two flimflammers and a victim; the flimflammers call him "the chump."

Picture, then, the flimflammer who knows his job, whose every move is calculated to gain the confidence of his victim, and then set him upon an unsuspecting farmer who knows only that he will sell his tobacco and spend the rest of the day enjoying his trip to town.

Sometime during the sale, Mr. Farmer becomes aware of a pleasant stranger beside him. The stranger would like to find his long-lost relatives who live near Bethel Church. Their name—like his—is Jones. Mr. Farmer doesn't know them, but he's heard the





name, and he does know where the church is. They pass the time, and Mr. Jones wanders away. Mr. Farmer runs into him again as he leaves the bank after cashing his check for \$400.

Mr. Jones is an alert flimflammer, indeed. He sees a man (flimflammer No. 2) find a lost pocketbook. They accost the finder, and Mr. Jones establishes his honesty by demanding that he turn it over to the police. The pocketbook contains \$800, and as the three discuss what to do with it, the conversation takes a dishonest direction. A division of the money is suggested, but the finder believes he'll get the advice of his boss, who lives nearby.

No. Mr. Jones and Mr. Farmer better not go with him; the boss keeps a *biting dog*. He agrees, however, to put up a *show of faith* that he will return. Hurriedly, he stuffs a wad of bills (supposedly \$400) into a paper bag and pokes it into Mr. Farmer's pocket.

Upon his return, he has great news.

His boss discovered \$2,000 in a secret compartment of the pocketbook, but kept the money and will divide it among the three only when Mr. Jones and Mr. Farmer put up a *show of faith*.

If Mr. Farmer questions the boss's interest in the flimflammer's welfare, the flimflammer explains that he has been with his boss for 35 years. He saved his daughter from drowning, and the boss even has his picture hanging on the wall.

(Almost invariably, a *show of faith*, a *biting dog*, a *drowning daughter*, and a *picture on the wall* appear in the pocketbook play.)

Mr. Jones puts up his show of faith, and Mr. Farmer, thinking perhaps of the flimflammer's "money" that is already in his own pocket, puts up \$400.

The finder goes to recover the pocketbook, and Mr. Jones remembers an errand he must run. Mr. Farmer is left holding the bag—a bag with a couple of small bills wrapped around a nickel's worth of stage money.

He has played the pocketbook game.

In the lemon game, it's hard to determine who is the more dishonest, the pair of flimflammers or the victim. Flimflammer No. 1 engages the chump in conversation on a street corner. Shortly, flimflammer No. 2 dashes up to report he has just come from a house where he was robbed of \$400. He feels he can bully the thief out of the money if the other two will accompany him.

The first flimflammer claims he has a large amount of money on him, and is afraid of taking it into the house. The chump has the same misgivings.

No. 1 solves the problem. He takes an envelope from his pocket and puts \$500 in it, and invites the chump to do the same. He explains he will give the envelope to the chump, who will wait outside of the house. The chump likes the idea and puts up his money.

The flimflammer refuses to give up the envelope immediately, but slips it into his own pocket and promises to

(Continued on Page 19)

WEIGH-A-DAY-A-MONTH

A new, simplified plan for keeping your dairy records

A NEW, simplified dairy record keeping plan is being offered to dairymen this fall by USDA as a means of increasing dairy-farming efficiency and profits.

Known as the "Weigh-a-Day-a-Month" plan, it's an addition to the standard plan and the owner-sampler plan of record keeping under the national cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement Association program. The plan is a low-cost method of providing dairy farmers with milk production records for use in (1) culling low-producing cows, (2) feeding according to each cow's production, and (3) selecting the best animals from which to raise herd replacements.

The plan reduces the farmer's record keeping job to a single essential of weighing each cow's milk production, morning and night, once a month. Weighing of feed is optional, and no milk sampling or butterfat testing is required. The total milk production for a day for each cow in his herd is entered by the farmer on a special form, which he sends to a local-arena computing office.

Only cost to the dairyman—about 50 cents per cow per year—is that of calculating the monthly milk production, total production to date for each cow, and the yearly herd total to date. Once calculated, the records are returned for the farmer's use in determining the steps necessary to improve his herd's efficiency. If feed information is reported, the value of the product, total feed cost, and income over feed cost for the herd will also be calculated.

The new plan is designed to supplement the 50-year-old Federal-State Dairy Herd Improvement Association program under which official milk production records and butterfat tests are made by association supervisors once each month. It will also supplement the "owner-sampler" plan that has operated in several states and territories for a number of years.

Production records and butterfat tests are currently being taken for about 1,400,000 dairy cows under the DHIA program. The owner-sampler program presently applies to production record keeping and butterfat testing for about 375,000 cows. Hope is that the Weigh-a-Day plan may eventually be the means of production record keeping for an additional 8 to 10 million cows.

Expansion sought in these record keeping programs has the ultimate goal of production records for about 12 million cows—roughly 50 percent of the country's dairy herd.

The ARS Dairy Husbandry Research Branch has drawn on experience gained in several States, particularly Illinois, in formulating the new, low-cost, Weigh-a-Day plan.

APPROVED RECENTLY by the American Dairy Science Association and the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, the plan recognizes the need for greater dairy-herd efficiency through culling of low-producing cows. Neither culling nor efficiency feeding can be done effectively unless the dairyman has the production record of each cow in his herd.

USDA and State dairy officials are convinced that small dairy farmers, with such records, will be able to trim their herds for greater profit with fewer cows. The low-producing cows are costly to dairymen. And they suffer a double profit loss when such cows, collectively, provide excessive market supplies of milk.

Milk production costs decrease steadily as milk output per cow increases. Return over feed cost averages only \$136 for a cow that produces only 5,000 pounds of milk a year. Her feed cost will average about \$2.72 for each 100 pounds of milk. A cow producing 11,000 pounds annually will show a margin of \$272 over feed cost on the average, and her feed cost per 100 pounds of milk will average about \$1.78.

ARS dairy researchers point out that cost figures such as these become more meaningful to dairymen who have an opportunity to check them against actual production records in their own herds. The new low-cost program is expected to make the value of the two broader programs more obvious to the farmer who has not previously used production records.

Weigh-a-day's major purpose is to make record keeping available to an estimated 90 per cent of dairy farms having 14 cows or less, although it can also be used by farmers with larger herds. It is being supervised by the Extension Service in each state and directed by county agents at the farm level. Signup of farmers who wish to participate is underway.

SHOWDOWN IN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 10)

were cast by Democrats, only 54 by Republicans. Observers who analyzed this about-face deduced that enough pro-public power Democrats failed to vote or voted against the bill, along with Congressmen who usually oppose such projects, to kill it. This analysis is supported by the voting record which shows that some of the votes against the resolution were cast by Democrats who rarely, if ever, vote against public power.

In the North Carolina delegation, only Representatives Deane and Barden supported the measure. All of the others opposed it, except Chatham, who did not vote.

Only an amended version of the Kerr Bill, designed to prevent Federal power rates to cooperatives from rising 40 per cent, managed to run the gauntlet of both houses. The bill was approved by the House on the final day of the session. It was supported by 167 Democrats and 34 Republicans, opposed by 134 Republicans and six Democrats.

In the North Carolina delegation, only the Jones-Jonas duo opposed the bill.

Any rejoicing by rural electric leaders at having salvaged the Kerr Bill was short-lived. President Eisenhower promptly vetoed it.

Fruits for Backyards

Whatever happened to the backyard orchard?

John H. Harris, Extension Service horticulturist, doesn't say, but he has some suggestions for re-establishing it along about November. The following should give you a nice variety of tasty fruits:

Three bunch grape vines (Fredonia, Niagara, and Catawba), two Celeste fig bushes, 25 boysenberry vines, 200 strawberry plants (for spring planting in the mountains), 25 rabbiteye blueberry plants, two Stuart pecan trees, two black walnuts, two Damsen plums, two Chinese chestnuts, two muscadine grape vines (scuppernong and Burgaw), two pear trees (Orient for blight resistant and Kieffer for pollinator) and 12 red raspberries (in the mountains).

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY**

**ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

Tomorrow's Tobacco

Mechanical stripping, the end of stringing, virtual elimination of the hornworm and wireworm, control of insects—this, and more, is the promise of the future.



LOWER production costs and improved leaf quality—these two goals of tobacco farmers are also uppermost in the minds of research men at N. C. State College who are tackling some of the tobacco growers problems.

These words of assurance come from Dr. W. E. Colwell, assistant director of the Agricultural Experiment Station in charge of tobacco research at the college. He says these two goals, along with improved quality in line with domestic and foreign demands, are back of much of the research work on tobacco by the Experiment Station.

A significant portion of the college's research talent is now directed toward taking much of the drudgery out of the harvesting and curing of tobacco. Despite recent advances, these operations still take more than 100 man hours per acre.

Although the final product is still a long way off, this research approach has already produced new knowledge basic to the development of mechanisms and processes for greater reduction of hand labor and improvement of leaf quality.

For example, Colwell says devices have been developed which will remove tobacco leaves from the stalk—two, three or four leaves at a time at speeds up to two or three miles per hour—untouched by human hands. The damage to the leaves has been no more severe than that encountered in normal operations under certain field conditions.

In curing, detailed studies have opened up the possibilities of eliminat-

ing the need for stringing tobacco in the curing operation.

Colwell says the realization of these simplifications would, in addition to eliminating much hand labor, reduce curing space and fuel requirements as well as permit automatic control of a better curing environment.

On insect control, entomologists are directing their efforts toward decreased cost of production, lower insecticidal residues, and increased quality of tobacco.

With the hornworm, for example, ways are being sought to prevent occurrence of large numbers and to eradicate those that are present while

they are still small.

Although in need of further testing and probably some modification, particularly to include budworm control, the program consisting of the use of paperhanger wasps and light applications of insecticides properly timed may result in tobacco nearly free of insect damage and insecticide residues.

Wireworms cause heavy loss of newly-set plants. This results in extensive replanting and uneven stands. Although insecticides in transplanting water give adequate control where handsetters are used, poor results have been the rule with mechanical setters which fail to place the treated water in the proper place for wireworm control.

As an alternative, Colwell says it has been found that broadcast applications of aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, or chlordane, when disced into the soil before planting, give excellent wireworm control.

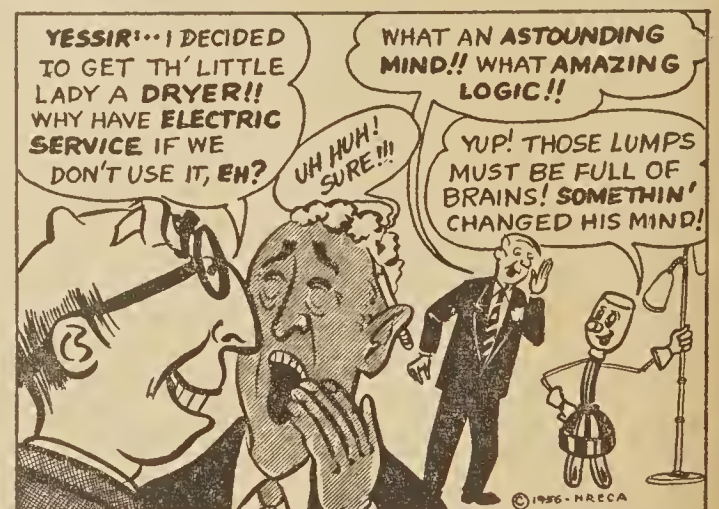
In tobacco breeding, efforts are currently being made to transfer resistance to black shank, blue mold, and root knot to new varieties.

To aid in these studies, the facilities of the tobacco biochemical laboratory have been expanded. These laboratory facilities will be used in the identification of the chemical and physical components of quality and in the analyses of breeding material.

From basic research findings in tobacco genetics, Colwell says it is hoped that the solution to many practical breeding problems will be found, making possible continued progress in the improvement of leaf quality.



DR. W. E. COLWELL



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(Continued from Page 15)

turn it over when they arrive at the house. He's almost true to his word. He produces an envelope and insists that the chump put it in his shoe for safety.

As soon as the two flimflammers are in the house, the chump laughs up his sleeve and runs in the opposite direction. When the lump of "money" in his shoe becomes too painful, he stops. All he has is a sore foot and an envelope full of tissue paper.

He stole a lemon.

Pick-pockets often operate between the doors of a bank vestibule. An accomplice of the pick-pocket will drop a pair of glasses and stoop to pick them up, blocking the victim. The pick-pocket bumps the victim from behind and lifts his pocketbook.

If caught in such a situation, grab the man behind you, and apologize later if you must.

As everyone knows, "it takes money to make money," and this is the pitch used by the money-maker. He'll borrow a ten-dollar bill from the chump and stick it in the "money-making machine." After waiting a while for the money to work, he turns a crank and out comes two ten dollar bills. He then promises a bigger return if a bigger bill is used. While the chump is waiting for the machine to work, the flimflammer makes his get-away or he can sell the machine to the chump.

It is, they say, embarrassing to explain to police that you were flimflammed while buying a counterfeiting machine, even one that doesn't work.

A likely candidate for tar and feathering is the rascal who approaches a new widow with an insurance policy made out to her. The phony insurance man explains that her husband bought the policy, but borrowed \$800 against it. If the bereaved woman will pay off the loan, she can collect the face value of the policy, he claims. Of course, she never collects, since there was never any actual policy.

The divine healing, or money blessing, racket is ideal for taking the life savings of invalids. A gypsy woman claimed she could heal the invalid husband of a Swain County storekeeper by blessing her money. The gypsy blessed away \$4,900.

In Pender County, a pair of thieves claiming to be "state stove inspectors" threatened to condemn a woman's expensive stove unless she had it repaired. She paid them \$150 to paste a piece of asbestos paper on the back.

Unscrupulous termite exterminators also prefer to deal with women. They will crawl from under a house displaying a piece of termite-infested wood (which they took under with them). This usually frightens the weaker sex into paying a high price for "extermination."

The SBI advises home owners to check with their sheriff any time they are offered a service by unknown exterminators, roof painters, septic tank cleaners, and others. Legitimate operators won't mind.

Hexing is a dangerous form of flimflamming that caused one bizarre death recently. The flimflammer convinced an eastern North Carolina lad that he had swallowed the "seed of a cottonmouth moccasin," and would surely die unless he paid the flimflammer to cure him. The cure consisted of fasting, and the young man starved to death.

Possibly the most successful flimflammer is the one police seldom get complaints about, but they have reason to believe that many a farmer has awakened to find a knot on his head and his woman companion of the night gone far, far away. And with her, his money.

Both Parties Promise To Support REA

Democrats and Republicans wrote strong planks supporting rural electrification into their platforms at conventions last month.

Both parties pledged vigorous support to laws giving cooperative preference in the purchase of federally-produced power. They heartily endorsed REA generation and transmission loans and the full development of atomic energy.

Specifically, the Republicans promised "to expand rural electrification through REA loans for generation and transmission and to expand rural communications facilities."

While the GOP endorsed atomic energy development, the Democrats charged that the Republicans were guilty of "lofty words, little action and steady service to selfish interest."

To Buy, Sell or Trade
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SPARKY SAYS



Three
Important
Hints for
Keeping
Fire Away
From Your
Home!



Don't Smoke in Bed!



Don't Overload Your
Wiring System!



Don't Use Flammable
Cleaning Fluids!

Don't give fire a place to start!

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



Your jewelry can be used in many pretty ways, from the top of your curls to the tips of your toes.

For a prettier appearance, choose your costume jewelry to flatter your coloring, size, and personality

According to style leaders, a woman's personality is most strikingly revealed in her choice of jewelry. But, whatever her heart's desire may be in the way of attractive baubles and spangles, she must use her head as well as her heart. For when it comes to selecting jewelry, there are some basic rules that every woman ought to keep in mind before adorning herself.

Jewelry has been with us since before the dawn of history. The Babylonians, Hittites, and ancient Egyptian belles bedecked themselves with trinkets of precious metals and stones. They knew, as women today know, that proper jewelry will help make a lady

more attractive . . . and the more attractive she is depends upon her costume-jewelry know-how.

Just as in the selection of color (*Carolina Homemaker*, February), the wise woman selects her jewelry to flatter her best features and to reflect her personality. Take the example of the lady with an oval-shaped face. She is as free as her fancy desires in picking earrings. Mobiles that turn and twist, gem clusters, severely tailored gold or silver designs, simple pearls—there is no limitation for her; long or short, plain or fancy, she can do no wrong.

Now look at the woman whose face tends to be elongated and a trifle nar-

row. She can maintain this long, thin look and profit by it with certain exotic pieces. But if she desires, she can use her earrings to give her face the illusion of roundness. To achieve this illusion, she should select small-to-medium sized hoops, buttons or clusters. To go along with the earrings and to completely round out her face, she should wear chokers high on the throat or a mass of rope necklaces grouped together at the neckline.

On the other hand, the full-faced girl is most likely to be flattered by chandelier type or drop earrings which help create the artistic illusion of length. Contour earrings which swirl upward on the ear also furnish the

Your Costume Jewelry



kind of vertical line this type of face needs. In the case of necklaces, the same pattern of length should be sought. The choker which fits low on the base of the neck, for example, is more effective than the collar type because it achieves that delicate, graceful swanlike look around the neck. Double-looped pearl or chain ropes are especially well suited here.

Today's costume jewelry is so expertly styled and created that every feminine jewel case can boast dozens and dozens of elegantly beautiful ensembles without undue strain on the bank balance. But even the more modest treasure chests take on added dimensions because of the current imag-

inative trend of using jewelry in off-beat ways. A woman of taste can dream up an infinite variety of combinations.

Clip type earrings are being used to make eye-catching decorations on shoes or hats, pearl pins become buttons, necklaces and bracelets serve arresting double-duty as halter straps and lovely pins transform plain handbags into objects of sheer beauty—a handful of jeweled clips can make a many splended thing of almost any accessory.

Speaking of clips or pins, these are jewelry items which a woman may choose with considerable freedom. Of course, the rules of good proportion

must be observed here as elsewhere in the creation of any work of art. A tiny, demure girl will look her petite best in jewelry of dainty proportions. The strikingly proportioned beauties should be smart enough to know they are lucky enough to try bolder, dramatic large pieces to emphasize their best feature.

Incidentally, the color of your hair and complexion can be important factors in the selection of jewelry—particularly if it has color. The delicate beauty of blondes is accented by the addition of pastel shades. Luscious pinks, soft blues, cool greens are all effective for blondes. Brunettes, too, will find themselves drawing admiring glances when they choose jewelry to complement their color tones. The new Aurora Borealis, a gem reflecting all colors, and sparkling rhinestones, topaz as well as striking black and white, all are perfect accents for dramatic brunettes.

Jewelry can be an effective setting to emphasize and dramatize your most attractive features. If your eyes are blue or green, for example, and you know they are one of your strongest features, you can make them take on a positively startling beauty under the subtle influence of the right choice of color for your necklace or earrings. In many cases, brightly colored enameled pieces are most effective.

Bracelets may also achieve this effect. The long, slender hand is perfect for bizarre or modernistic wrist straps and bangles. Multiple-stone settings are particularly stunning on this type of hand. This is also the hand which is best set off by multiple bracelets that are so much in vogue right now. You can wind a fine chain round and round this kind of wrist, adorning it with one exquisite pendant for that extra special occasion. A string of pearls may also be used as a wind-around bracelet.

The thicker hand takes naturally to an oval shaped bracelet or one whose design follows the lengthwise line of the fingers. Neither bracelets nor watches should be worn too tightly on chubby wrists because that tends to emphasize the heaviness.

Analyze yourself and experiment with jewelry to your heart's content. Try designs against high necked blouses. Try conventional pieces in unconventional places. Develop multiple purpose for lapel pins, mounting them to belts and doing anything else your artistic inclinations and imagination suggest. Pin some of your bracelets and pins to a velvet ribbon for use as a choker. Don't be backward about asking friends and neighbors how a particularly new effect looks.



4554. Smart step-in style for the not-so-slender figure. The side-swept lines whittle away inches. Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.



4554
14½-24½

9389. Beginner easy — no waistline seam! Deep-yoked fashion for Junior, nipped at waistline with favorite waist-clincher. Perfect for back-to-school. Jr. Miss Sizes 9-17.



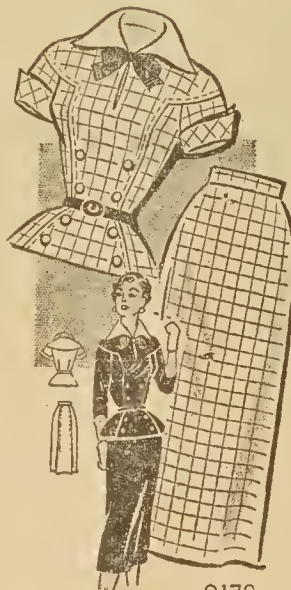
9389
9-17

4671. A princess dress with soft simple lines that adapt beautifully to many fabrics. Misses' Sizes 12-20-40. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 39-inch fabric.



4671
12-20
40

9178. Stunning two-princess bodice piecer with graceful cleverly trimmed with buttons and bow. Sleek, slim skirt. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4 1/8 yards 35-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast.



9178
12-20

4502. Send her back-to-school in the long torso line like mother wears. She'll love the whirly skirt, too! Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 1 1/8 yards. 35-inch plaid; 1 yard plain contrast.



4502
2-10



7248. He's a doll—he's a pajama bag. Children pop their P.J.'s into slit in bunny's front. Two flat pieces, plus round, stuffed head. Pattern pieces, transfers.



7274

7274. Make this stunning doily in lacy pineapple design. Oval doily 15 x 26 inches; matching 15-inch round doily using No. 30 mercerized cotton. For smaller doily, use No. 50 cotton; larger, use string.

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each **DRESS** pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for each **NEEDLECRAFT** pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

The Vital "11"



EVERY homemaker has at one time or another been exposed to the "Vital 11 Food Chart" shown above: As a school child, she saw the vital circle in health text books and conscientious teachers taught her the importance of well-balanced meals; magazines and other periodicals constantly remind her of her duties to the health of her family; home demonstration clubs and similar organizations plan programs based on proper meal planning.

But just how well the homemaker practices what has been preached to her is another matter. Take a look at yourself, Mrs. Rural Homemaker. When you prepare the day's menu for your family, do you make a mental check to see that you've included all the vital foods in your three planned meals for the day? And do you remember that your food knowledge should carry over into the children's packed school lunches, as well as into those meals you serve from the family dining table? Do you remember, too, that the amounts of the vital foods needed by your family vary with the changing seasons?

If you are guilty of over-looking this all-important part of your homemaking job, now's the time to make amends to your family—amends, we say, for you have truly done them a great injustice by disregarding the elements of proper nutrition.

Let's break down the vital foods one at a time and see how much is needed by each member of your family weekly:

Milk. Every member of your family, from your toddlers to you and your husband, needs six to seven quarts weekly.

Meat, Fish, Poultry. Children from 7-9, 1 lb. 12 oz.; Children from 10 to 12, 2½ to 2¾ lbs.; Girls from 13 to 15, 3 to 3½ lbs.; Girls from 16 to 20, 3½ to 3¾ lbs.; Boys from 13 to 15, 3¾ to 4 lbs.; Boys from 16 to 20, 4¾ lbs.; Women, 4 to 4½ lbs.; Men, 4¾ to 5 lbs.

Eggs. Every member of your family needs at least 7 eggs weekly.

(Continued on Page 24)

Over The Lines

with Becky



A Note to the High School Senior —

THIS MONTH hundreds of you rural girls are entering a milestone year—your last year in high school. You will instantly note some of the importance of this year—some of its importance won't be noted until many years hence, when you look at it in retrospect.

FOR YOU SENIORS, this is a year of decision, a year of beginning and of end: decisions about the course your life is to take; a beginning of growing up and accepting adult responsibilities; an end to a certain carefree spirit belonging only to the very young—this is not a sad ending, however, for the things that are to come will more than compensate for that which you are leaving behind.

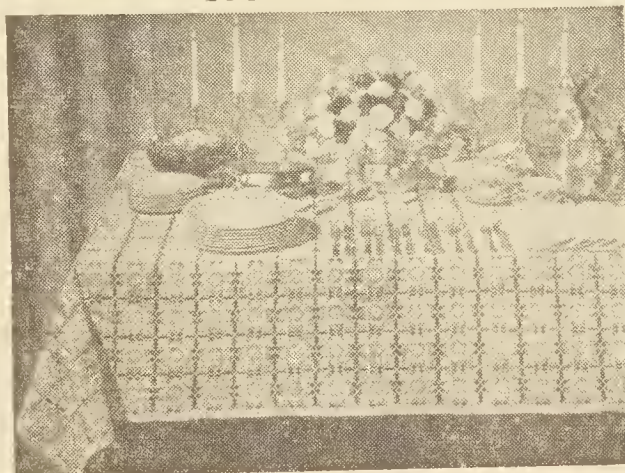
DURING THIS YEAR, you will decide upon a career for yourself. If college is included in your future, you'll select one best suited to your particular needs. We sincerely hope that those of you who are financially handicapped will not push aside your dreams of college. There are many, many scholarships and loan funds available in all our colleges for those students needing financial assistance. And you have an entire year in which to investigate those plans. Write the college of your choice regarding available loans—and consult your high school teachers for help in this matter. If you really want a college education, you can have one.

LET ME TELL YOU about two loan funds which have been established just for rural girls: The Jane S. McKimmon Loan Fund and the Estelle T. Smith Health Loan Fund. Both of these scholarships were established by the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs and are administered through this organization.

The Jane S. McKimmon Fund is set up to aid rural girls

(Continued on Page 24)

Free Patterns



This 60"x83" table cloth pattern is yours for the asking by writing Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Enclose one SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE for each pattern requested. Ask for pattern No. S-861.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

\$350 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO, all ages, if used for advertising. May also qualify for **FREE CAMERA**. Send photo for approval. Returned two weeks. **ADVERTISERS**, 6000-CNW Sunset, Los Angeles 28, California.

EARN \$40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped addressed envelope. Babywear, Warsaw, Indiana.

EMBROIDER STAMPED LINENS. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for **FREE** catalog. Dept. 103, **MERRIBEE**, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

NEED FUNDS? Make **BIG PROFITS** easily . . . selling useful kitchen necessities, gifts, cards. Complete credit of organizations! **FREE** Catalog. (Approval samples sent, if requested) **Beb Money-makers**, NC-1, Oneonta, New York.

SEW BABY SHOES at home. No canvassing. \$40 weekly possible. Write: **Tiny-Tot**, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

NYLON STOCKINGS—Seconds. Ideal for work at home. Beautiful shades. \$3.50 per dozen. Order **COD**, pay postman on delivery. All Sheer Hosiery Mills, 1249 Griswold, Detroit, Michigan.

SEW APRONS AT HOME. No charge for materials to supply stores. In our second successful year. Write: **ADCO**, Bastrop, Louisiana

WONDERFUL XMAS GIFT: New, Miracle **FOAM-O-CEL** sponge "foams" away dirt, grease and grime from rugs, upholstery in minutes—at cost of pennies. Dip in water, wipe clean, that's all. Long-lasting. Contains **MOTH-X-PEL** for added protection. No muss or odor. **ONLY \$1. ORDER SEVERAL**. Money-back guarantee. **FOAM-O-CEL**, 106 Commercial Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

● FOR SALE

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY. Lists all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc. direct from government. Next 4 issues \$1.00. Government Surplus,

● AGENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE UP TO \$100 weekly collecting certain names for us. Write, **LEEWAY**, Mountain View—CFS2, Oklahoma.

RAISE MINK. We'll teach you free. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

MAKE \$135 AND UP every week. Take orders for America's largest selling nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. No investment. Full or part time. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Nachurs" Plant Food Co., 906 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

● PATENTS, INVENTIONS

INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request, Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, c/o Evergreen Farm, 12500 Meadowood Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. **SONGCRAFTERS**, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

● POULTRY

WHY PAY MORE. AAA **HEAVY BREED COCKERELS** \$6.95 per 100 (Positively No Leghorns) **COD**. AAA Heavy Breed all one breed our choice guaranteed Straight Run \$9.95 per 100. AAAA New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Rock Crosses your choice of heavy breed straight run \$11.95 per 100. AAAA Heavy Breed Pullets \$17.95 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns (Large English Type) Creighton Strain Pullets \$25.95—100. White Leghorn straight run \$11.95—100. 100% Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt **COD** shipment **RUBY BABY CHICKS**. Dept. NCRA-4, Norfolk, Virginia. (Phone Madison 2-9040.)

SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature. Live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER

REACHES 120,000

NORTH CAROLINA

FARMERS EACH MONTH

THE VITAL ELEVEN

(Continued from Page 23)

Dried Beans, Peas, Nuts. Up until the age of 10, children need very little of these foods, except in limited quantities. Children from 10 to 12, 1 oz.; Girls from 13 to 15, 2 oz.; Girls from 16 to 20, 1 oz.; Boys from 13 to 20, 4 oz.; Women, 2 oz.; Men, 5 oz.

Tomatoes, Citrus Fruits. Children from 7 to 12, 3 to 3½ lbs.; Girls from 13 to 20, 4 to 4½ lbs.; Boys from 13 to 20, 4½ to 5 lbs.; Women and Men, 5 to 5½ lbs.

Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables. Children from 7 to 12, 3½ lbs.; Girls from 13 to 20, 3½ lbs.; Boys from 13 to 20, 4 lbs.; Women, 3½ lbs.; Men, 4 lbs.

Potatoes & Sweet Potatoes. Children from 7 to 9, 2 lbs.; Children from 10 to 12, 2½ lbs.; Girls, 13 to 20, 3 lbs.; Boys from 13 to 15, 3½ lbs.; Boys from 16 to 20, 4½ lbs.; Women, 2½ lbs.; Men, 6 lbs.

Other Fruits and Vegetables. Children from 7 to 12, 6 to 6½ lbs.; Girls from 13 to 20, 6½ to 7 lbs.; Boys from 13 to 20, 8 to 9 lbs.; Women, 6 lbs.; Men, 9 lbs.

Flour, Cereal, Bread. Children from 7 to 9, 1¼ lbs.; Children from 10 to 12, 2½ lbs.; Girls from 13 to 15, 3 lbs.; Girls from 16 to 20, 1½ lbs.; Boys from 13 to 20, 3½ to 3¾ lbs.; Women, 2¾ lbs.; Men, 2 lbs. 1 oz.

OVER THE LINES

(Continued from Page 23)

desiring college training in Home Economics and related fields. Applicants who are selected to use this fund can borrow up to \$300 a year at *no interest*. The recipient of the money is allowed two years after graduation to repay the amount she borrows.

The Estelle T. Smith Health Loan Fund was established for rural girls who are interested in entering the nursing profession. Applicants who are chosen to receive this loan are allowed to borrow \$150 the first year of training, \$75 the second year, and \$75 the third year. Girls studying under this plan are also allowed two years after graduation to repay their loans.

Applications for loans from both funds should be filed by March 1. For application blanks and detailed information, write Verna Stanton, Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

These are just two of many such self-aid plans for college students—it just takes a little investigating to find them. And we'd love to help you.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

LOST FLOAT

Joe Green loved fishing so much that he thought everyone else had to love it. In his enthusiasm he took a friend who had never been fishing before with him on a fishing trip, furnishing all the tackle. The expert settled his friend in a likely spot and then began fishing not far away. In a little while the friend called, "How much do these red and green things cost?"

"You mean the float?" Joe replied. "Oh, about a dime, I guess."

"Well," came the reply, "I owe you a dime; mine has sunk."

* * *

TWO 'WATCHFUL' DRIVERS

He was driving down Clark Street when his eye was caught by two shapely girls on the sidewalk. Luckily he was driving only ten miles an hour—because he failed to see the light turn red, and rammed the car ahead.

The door of the car in front opened, and a tall muscular man began to unfold himself in sections. He walked purposefully toward the other car and put his large hands on the window ledge. Sticking his head through the window, his voice boomed: "That's okay, buddy, I was watchin' 'em too!"



"Be My Guest."

Hale!

ALL TWELVE?

"What possible excuse," demanded the irate Judge, "can you give for acquitting this man of second degree murder?"

"Insanity," replied the jury foreman.

"What?" snapped the Judge. "All twelve of you?"

BE CAREFUL!

"Do you," the judge asked the groom, "take this woman for better or for worse, through sickness and health, in good times and bad, whether she be—"

"Darn it, judge," broke in the bride tearfully, "you're gonna talk him right out of it!"

* * *

QUITE A SHOCK!

The local mortician's hearse developed a bad squeak, so he got a man from the garage to see if he could fix it. The garageman lay down on the carrier in the hearse so he could listen in comfort and try to locate the squeak while the mortician took him for a drive.

At the first red light the garageman sat up to look around, and the drivers of four cars fainted.

* * *

FIND HIM

An angry young woman rushed into the clerk's office. In her hand she bore a license. To the clerk she said: "Did you, or did you not, issue this license to John Briggs for marrying me?"

"Yes, I believe I did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" she demanded. "He's escaped."



"I can't understand why this toaster is forever blowing fuses."



"Whaddya mean, he can't have six strikes? It's his ball and bat, ain't it?"

Politics and Hunger

Writing last month in the *Carolina Farmer*, Dr. W. E. Colwell told of the hunger and actual starvation he had witnessed in many lands during a recent tour. His was a gripping account of what happens to people when they have nothing to eat—when hungry women with starving babies sleep on the streets.

In this country, we read of such conditions, feel a brief pity, and go on about our business. We are not touched deeply because such things are beyond our experience; we just do not understand. This magazine is circulated to more than 120,000 people and we doubt that any one of you has ever been hungry—really hungry.

Not one of us has seen his child bloated from starvation. We assume, rightly, that we never will. We have too much food, so much that we spend a million dollars a day just to store the surplus.

• • •

And we spend many times that amount in our worldwide battle against communism. We may not worry too much about the hunger in the belly of India, but we are desperately concerned about the political beliefs of the people of India. One day we may realize that only a hairline separates these two things.

It seems useless anymore to suggest that our vast surpluses should be used to feed the hungry of the world. That has been said, time after time after time. Yet we seem unable to set in motion any effective plan that would accomplish this end.

As this is written, the platform of the Democrats has just been announced. It contains provisions for the worldwide distribution of food. Undoubtedly, the Republican platform will contain a similar pledge.

This means that after the election we will once more have the opportunity of solving this problem of distribution. We can only hope that the platform pledges are something more than just pretty words.

If the pledges are sincere, we would recommend once again that both parties study carefully Senator Kerr Scott's plan for a World Food Bank. This proposal would go far toward reducing our own expensive surpluses and relieving the hunger of millions of people in Asia whom we want for friends.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

Pending before the 84th Congress as it entered its dying days last month were five bills of vital importance to the rural electrification program. (For a full report on these bills and on how North Carolina's Congressional Delegation voted on them, see page 10 of this issue.)



The only one of these five measures to pass both houses was the Kerr-Trimble bill. Then, after Congress had adjourned, the President of the United States killed even that bill by a veto.

This action by the administration deserves the thoughtful consideration of rural people throughout the nation.

The Interior Department announced last spring that it would increase by a whopping 40 per cent the rates at which it sells power to electric cooperatives from Federal dams in the Southwestern United States. The Kerr-Trimble bill—had it finally become law—would have instructed Interior to hold up this rate hike until next July 1, thus affording Congress the opportunity to review charges that this increase was grossly

unfair to thousands of rural electric consumers.

These charges are well founded. Interior sells power to electric cooperatives, five commercial power companies and a huge aluminum plant in that area. Interior admits that the power companies and the aluminum plant are receiving a greatly subsidized power rate by virtue of contracts entered into while the Democrats were in office. But Interior proposes to raise rates only to the cooperatives.

Interior's only defense of this discrimination is its claim that the power company-aluminum plant contracts are not subject to change, whereas the cooperative contracts are. But there is great doubt as to whether this claim, as a matter of law, is sound.

Even the bill's opponents—two of whom were North Carolina's Charles R. Jonas and Woodrow W. Jones—conceded that it was not fair to throw the total rate increase on the cooperatives alone. At any rate, the Kerr-Trimble bill sought only to allow additional time to consider the matter.

The Administration struck a blow at farm people in its decision to veto this legislation.

WHETHER ITS A REFRIGERATOR OR FOOD FREEZER . . . SEE

FRIGIDAIRE

AND COMPARE



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IN REFRIGERATOR — FOOD FREEZER COMBINATIONS — COMPARE THESE FEATURES:

- Exclusive Roll-to-You Shelves that put food at your finger tips
- Exclusive picture window Hydrator that holds nearly a bushel of garden fresh fruits and vegetables
- Exclusive Ice Ejector that gives you 8 lbs. of ice cubes at one serving
- Huge separate food freezer with its own door and removable roll-to-you storage baskets which will freeze and store 168 lbs. of meats and vegetables
- Versatile snap on Decorator Panels which enable you to change the color scheme of your kitchen in a matter of minutes
- Choice of right or left hand door
- Exclusive "Flowing Cold" principle of refrigeration

IN FOOD FREEZERS — COMPARE THESE FEATURES:

Giant 469 lbs. capacity of your own frozen foods

Exciting new tilt down door baskets — the last word in convenience

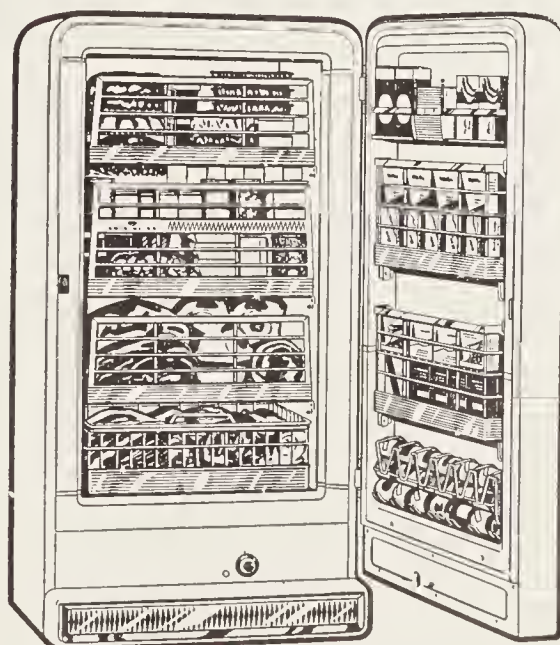
Separate frozen juice can holder for the storage of your favorite frozen juice

Roll-to-you basket drawer on nylon rollers

Versatile snap on Decorator Panels to match your Frigidaire refrigerator

Choice of exterior colors to suit your own decorating scheme

Choice of upright or chest-type models



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in Major Appliances

Don't miss Frigidaire's exciting new Television Show "Do You Trust Your Wife" — starring Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.

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